

The Democratic Theory of Wealth

T. N. Carver.

WHY there should be hard-working poor men and idle rich men in the same community is a question which no one has answered, and no one can answer satisfactorily. That is why the opinion is so prevalent that the world, economically considered, is so very much out of joint. But although there is so much unanimity in the opinion that wealth ought not to be distributed as it now is, there is still a wide diversity of opinion, where there is any definite opinion at all, as to how it really ought to be distributed. These opinions may, however, be reduced to three fundamentally distinct theories, which I shall call the aristocratic, the socialistic, and the democratic, or liberalistic, theories. The aristocratic theory is that the good things of the world belong more particularly to certain groups or classes than to others, by virtue of some circumstance connected with their birth or heredity, and independently of their individual achievements. The socialistic theory is that wealth ought to be distributed according to needs, or according to some similar plan arranged beforehand, and independently of the individual ability to acquire wealth in the rough-and-ready struggle of life. The democratic, or liberalistic, theory is that wealth ought to be distributed, according to productivity, usefulness or worth.

There are two widely different notions as to what constitutes a wide diffusion of wealth. One is that the ownership of the productive wealth should be concentrated in the hands of the state, and administered by public officials, only the consumable goods being diffused. This is the socialistic ideal. The other is that the ownership of the productive wealth itself should be widely diffused. If this were the case, the consumable wealth also would of necessity be widely diffused. This is the democratic, or liberalistic, ideal. It is the belief of the liberal school that this system gives greater plasticity and adaptability to the industrial system than any other. Certain socialistic writers have, however, assumed that this ideal is unattainable, and that we are really between the devil of plutocracy and the deep sea of socialism. Let us not thus despair of the republic. Once upon a time a man placed a heavy load upon the back of his camel, and then asked the beast whether he preferred going up hill or down, to which the camel replied, "Is the level road across the plain closed?"—The Atlantic.

Recent Triumphs of Arbitration

By B. F. Trueblood.

ANY one who has carefully followed the arbitration movement during the decade since 1895, including the work and results of the Hague Conference, knows that arbitration can no longer fairly be spoken of as an experiment. It is now the settled practice of the civilized nations when disputes arise between them, and is universally recognized in international law. War, instead of being the general practice of nations, as it was a century ago, is now a rare instance, and in most of these instances the causes run far back into the past, and have created strong prejudices and deeply rooted feelings of distrust and animosity which do not readily yield to rational pacific treatment. During the decade of which we are speaking there have been four wars: the China-Japan War, the Spanish-American-Philippine War, the Boer War, and the Russo-Japanese War; or nine, if we add to these the Boxer Conflict in China, the German War in Southwestern Africa, still going on, the Venezuela Blockade, the Tibet Expedition, and the bloodless Panama Revolution. But during this same period there have been more than a hundred settlements by arbitration. All of these have been important, and some of them of the most difficult and delicate character; as, for example, the boundary dispute between Chile and the Argentine Republic, the British-Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, the Alaska Boundary Controversy, and the North Sea incident between Great Britain and Russia, which, though adjusted by a Commission of Inquiry, was really an arbitration of the first order.

The Problem of Our Next Election

By "X," Profoundest of American Thinkers.

ADANGER confronting us is that the majority of American voters will effect their wishes by very extreme and very dangerous legislation. . . . If our millionaires prefer to remain as they have hitherto chosen to remain, outside the current of the national life, leaving its politics to take care of themselves except when they draw checks, and cherishing the fond delusion which the possessors of unearned wealth have so often cherished, that the growing dissatisfaction with them and their possessions, and the methods by which they were acquired, is merely a temporary excitement and in their favorite phrase will soon "blow over,"—then it may be stated, with entire confidence and without the slightest exaggeration, that they are destined to a very early and unwelcome awakening, when they will find themselves confronted with the transfer of the government with all its great powers for good and for evil into the hands of men of a very limited conception of "vested interests," and whose minds will be inflamed with a wrath which they will consider righteous and a hostility which may prove to be implacable. Unless, therefore, some moral basis for what the majority of voters believe to be the present grossly unjust inequality in the distribution of property in this country is soon found—a moral basis which will prove acceptable to the majority of American voters—we may encounter in the coming Presidential election a situation infinitely more disturbing and infinitely more dangerous than has ever before been encountered.—North American Review.

The True Solution of the Liquor Problem

By Winthrop More Daniels.

THOSE who want in a nutshell the well-sifted results of the painstaking study of the liquor question by competent, disinterested, and philanthropic experts will do well to canvass The Liquor Problem by the Committee of Fifty. No real evil is extenuated, and nothing is set down in malice. The scourge of drink is not minimized, and its relation to crime and pauperism is most temperately but most convincingly drawn. The physiological effects of liquor are set forth in such fashion that no physician can take exception to the exposition. At the same time, the pseudo-scientific character of so-called temperance instruction in the public schools is unmasked. The remedial aspect of the matter is treated with breadth and sanity. Not the mere extirpation of the saloon, but the devising of healthful substitutes for the saloon, is the desideratum. Nor is the heart of the difficulty left untouched in the masterly exposition of the cure. We are brought up with the old-fashioned but eternally valid doctrine that the ultimate remedy is found "only in the souls of individual men. . . . There is no salvation for the mass as a mass." It is a homely truism, but an eminently reassuring one, to hear that "those forces that make for the development of personality are, in the last analysis, the forces that are doing the most to overcome the evils of the liquor traffic."

The Apaches Are Sun Worshipers.

The Apaches, like many other North American tribes are sun-worshippers. Their myths tell them that the sun is the all-powerful deity and to it all supplications are addressed. On going into battle, planting corn, or on starting on a cattle-stealing expedition, the sun is asked to look with favor. That they believe in a future world is proved by their custom of killing horses and burying them as well as their clothing and implements of the chase, for life in the future world. Not only the medicine men but the people claim to hold communion with the Chindi or spirits of their ancestors. They are also great believers in omens, talismans and amulets, but are very conservative and it is with difficulty that one gets them to discuss things supernatural.

They will not talk about God among their own people with familiarity, and scarcely at all with the white man. —From "Vanishing Indian Tribes—The Tribes of the Southwest," by E. S. Curtis in Scribner's.

Drugged to Death.

Excessive use of drugs is the cause of death of 20 per cent. of the population of Austria, according to official statistics, while 44 per cent. of the medical profession in that country die of heart disease.

A London butcher has in his window a placard reading: "Wanted, a respectable boy for sausages."

Heretofore Canada has paid \$4,000,000 a year for soda ash and kindred products. A company is now to be formed for the home production of these articles.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

Happenings of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

Charlotte Cotton Market.
These prices represent the prices paid to wagons:

Good middling.11.40
Strict middling.11.40
Middling.11.40
Good middling, tinged.11
Stains.9 to 10

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, firm.11
New Orleans, easy.11
Mobile, quiet.10 3-4
Savannah, steady.10 3-4
Charleston, nominal.11
Wilmington, steady.10 3-4
Norfolk, steady.11 1-4
Baltimore, nominal.11 1-4
New York, quiet.11
Boston, quiet.11
Philadelphia, quiet.11 1-4
Houston, steady.11
Augusta, steady.11 1-4
Memphis, quiet and nominal.10 7-8
St. Louis, steady.11
Cincinnati.11
Louisville, firm.11 1-8

The Press Association.

The Press Association of North Carolina and Virginia was held at Chase City, Va., this year and a most enjoyable occasion it was agreed to have been.

The following officers were elected: President—T. J. Lassiter, Smithfield Herald.

First Vice-President—J. C. Hardy, of the Warrenton Record.

Second Vice-President—W. B. Cochran, of the Troy Montgomerian.

Third Vice-President—H. R. Kinlaw, of the Rocky Mount Echo.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Sherrill, of the Concord Times.

Historian—M. L. Shipman of the Hendersonville Hustler.

Orator—Rev. J. O. Atkinson, D. D., of the Christian Sun.

Executive Committee—Josephus Daniels, H. A. London, W. C. Dowd, J. A. Thomas, Zeb Council.

Delegates to National Convention—J. O. Atkinson, Josephus Daniels, J. A. Robinson, Archibald Johnson, M. L. Shipman, C. L. Stevens, H. P. Deaton, J. A. Thomas, H. R. Kinlaw, R. M. Phillips, J. T. Britt, Thad. R. Manning, W. B. Thompson, W. C. Hammer, W. C. Dowd, J. D. Bivins, J. W. Bailey, C. H. Poe, R. F. Beasley, J. G. Boylin, J. P. Caldwell, Clyde R. Hoey, W. K. Johnson, H. A. London, W. F. Marshall, Norman H. Johnson, J. B. Sherrill.

Drowned at Chimney Rock.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—Mr. Samuel A. Brissie, a well-known young man of this city, was drowned in one of the "bottomless" pools at Chimney Rock. Mr. Brissie, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Shumate, went to Chimney Rock three or four days ago to spend his vacation. He and a party of friends went to see the pools, one of the best known sights around the little resort village. Mr. Brissie went too near the edge of the cliff, slipped and fell. He could swim little, if any, and there being a strong undercurrent, he was drowned before his friends could render any assistance.

Bitten By Mad Cat.

Burlington, Special.—Lyman Faucette, of Glencoe, was taken to Richmond for the Pasteur treatment. He was bitten a few days ago by a mad cat. A mad-stone on being applied to the cat's head, adhered for several hours. Mr. R. L. Holt accompanied the boy to Richmond Friday morning. Much uneasiness is felt on account of the condition of the victim.

For Two More Factories.

Cornelius, Special.—There was an enthusiastic meeting of the business men of Cornelius to consider two matters closely connected with the up-building of the town. The first was the question of putting in operation a pants factory. The second matter before the assembled townsmen was that of building another cotton mill for spinning purposes. The plan calls for a mill with from 3,000 to 5,000 spindles. About \$23,000 was shown to be in sight as soon as the movement shall take more definite shape.

Again in Race For College.

High Point, Special.—High Point is again in the race for the Methodist Protestant College since it is learned that it will not be located at Oak Ridge. Before the decision was reached to go to Oak Ridge, High Point, from all accounts, stood the best show of getting the college and since the late developments it is believed there is no question that it will eventually come here.

WOULD RETURN TO PRISON

Wealthy Man Wants Admitted Again to Prison

A MAN WHO "WORSHIPS HONOR"

and That He will Spend His Fortune if Necessary to Get Into the Pen at Joliet, Ills.

New York, Special.—Usually men fight hard to keep out of the penitentiary, but Charles A. Gourdain, member of a well known Louisiana family, is fighting with all the means at his command to get in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ills. He is busy seeking a United States judge who will sign a mandamus that will open the gates of the pen.

Gourdain declares that he has pledged his whole energy and large private fortune to the cause of his honor, which he staked in court when he was on trial for fraudulent use of the mails that he would not appeal should he be found guilty. To redeem himself in his own eyes from what he claims was an unauthorized and fraudulent act—in violation of his word—on the part of his lawyer in suing out a writ of supercedas and causing his removal from the penitentiary and release on bail, he is exhausting every endeavor to get back into the penitentiary and serve out the full term of four years and six months imposed by the judge at his own request.

He hopes to be able to reach one of the supreme court justices with his plea, or else find some other plan to get back into the Joliet penitentiary. If he fails, he says, he will build a private penitentiary at Joliet, and serve out his sentence in his own penitentiary under exactly the same conditions as if he was a prisoner in the government penal institution.

Gourdain estimates his own fortune at \$50,000,000, but if the figure is exaggerated, it is at least certain that he is well supplied with money sufficient and more for him to carry out the plan of the private penitentiary, or to carry on his present endeavor to be incarcerated by order of the courts.

He Worships Honor.

"Some men worship money. Some men worship God. Others worship other things. I worship honor."

This is the motto of Gourdain that has brought about the most remarkable appeal that ever has called to the attention of the supreme court of the United States.

Gourdain was connected with a lottery that ran in opposition to the old Louisiana State lottery, but claims that when the law which ended the existence of that giant gamble went into effect, he and his family withdrew all interests in the lottery business, and never engaged in it since.

Early last year the United States authorities got after Gourdain on account of a land scheme he was conducting from Chicago, involving lands near the oil fields of Jefferson, La. He says that when the postoffice authorities first accused him of fraudulent schemes he employed W. Knox Haynes, a lawyer of Chicago, promising to pay him \$500 a month for life, not to defend him, but to bring about his indictment. Gourdain felt that he had been falsely accused, and wished a vindication in open court.

The case came to trial in May last in Chicago, and Gourdain put in no defense. He made an argument, stating that if the jury had the least doubt of his honesty and sincerity he wished them to find him guilty. He said he would make no appeal, but would serve his sentence, and at the conclusion of that sentence would turn over his entire fortune to the postoffice authorities to pay back every person in full all that they had subscribed toward the land scheme which he was conducting and the entire Gourdain family would then quit the United States forever.

While he was cheerfully serving time his lawyer, as he claims, without his knowledge or consent was working for his release, and through a writ of supercedas before Judge Grosscup had Gourdain transferred from Joliet to Chicago on July 8, and lodged in the county jail. Gourdain was very angry and declared that this proceeding against his agreement with himself, and demanded that he be taken back to Joliet. The only way he could obtain his release from the county jail was to sign a bail bond, and he took this course, and was let out on bail.

Gourdain immediately returned to Joliet and demanded to be received again as a prisoner, but the warden would not admit him. Defeated at all points in his effort to get back into the penitentiary, Gourdain conceived the idea of appealing to the supreme court of the United States for a writ of mandamus committing him to the Joliet penitentiary.

He Registers From Prison.

When Gourdain reached Washington he registered at the fashionable Raleigh hotel as "Louis A. Gourdain, No. 4,890, Illinois State Prison, Joliet, Ills.," and asked for change of \$500 bill to pay the cabman who had driven him from the station. He had pledged himself not to eat, drink nor sleep until his appeal was before the

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J. A. MADDEY, Cashier

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GEO. I. WHITE, Vice-Pres.
K. G. MORRIS, Cashier

The Commercial Bank
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
ONE DOLLAR
Starts a Savings Account with this bank
TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

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CASH or CREDIT
We Buy and Sell Horses and Mules, Wagons, Buggles, Harness, Feed Stuff of All Kinds
We will trade anything we have for anything you've got. Come and see us. We're open for business.

United States supreme court, and he carried out his pledge, only breaking his fast when he had presented his request to Chief Clerk Maher in Washington.

Clerk Maher refused to receive the petition, as such papers must be presented in open court. In red ink, which he thinks suitable for his use as a convicted prisoner, Gourdain wrote a formal request that his petition be received or that reason be given in writing why it was not received and Clerk Maher formally wrote out the reason for not receiving the petition.

Shoots an Officer.
Washington, N. C., Special.—Mr. Louis Snell, chief of police of Belhaven, was shot down in cold blood by Elias Eborn, colored. Snell went to the home of Eborn at 7 o'clock to serve a warrant. Arriving, he found Eborn at home and stated the cause of his visit. Eborn resisted arrest, secured a shot gun and fired on the officer. The load entered his side and arm, wounding him seriously, but not fatally.

FEMININE NEWS NOTES.
Empress Eugenie's favorite flower has always been the violet.
A woman's brain declines in weight after the age of thirty.
Drunkenness is rare, smoking common, among Japanese women.
A ladies' auxiliary to the Machinists' Union has been organized at Decatur.
Nearly 20,000 women are employed in England in the manufacture of jewelry and delicate instruments.
A woman's federation of labor has been formed in Grand Rapids, Mich., composed of factory girls, shop girls and domestics.
The dowager Empress of Russia is extremely fond of the Danish black or rye bread, such as is baked for the soldiers.

The most marvelous of all woman lawn tennis players, Miss May Sutton, of California, has met with defeat for the first time in five years.

The number of women doctors in France is continually increasing, and there are many women barristers. There is now one woman doctor of pharmacists.

Miss Elizabeth McClelland, who caused a sensation in England by announcing herself as a builder, has further attracted attention by erecting a model house for workmen at a cost of \$750.

The organization of women wage-workers throughout the country has become popular and is increasing rapidly. In Chicago there are twenty-five crafts organized, with more than 35,000 members.

Mrs. McKinley presented to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Canton, Ohio, four memorial windows in honor of the late President McKinley. The windows, which will cost several thousand dollars, are to be of the finest glass.

SWEET MILK SCONES.

One-half pound flour, one-half ounce sugar, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful baking soda, one egg milk, one ounce butter, one-half teaspoonful salt. Rub the butter slightly into the flour, add the sugar, cream of tartar, soda, salt and mix well. Mix all into a light dough with the milk, turn onto a floured board, work lightly until smooth, roll out and cut into eight pieces. Lay the scones on a greased, baking tin; bake in a very quick oven for ten minutes. To glaze the scones, brush them with a little egg before putting them into the oven. These are good breakfast substitutes for the hot rolls and are easily and quickly made. The original scone was cut triangularly in shape.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS

THE devil will let the preacher alone if only he may conduct the choir.

Some people seem to think that the only way to make sure of the church getting to Abraham's bosom is to keep her a poor beggar here.

A man does not make hay by letting the grass grow under his feet. It's better to have your feet on the rocks than your head in the clouds.

The uncontrollable tongue does not have to work long to tell all it knows. Dreaming of great deeds we miss the doing of thousands of little good deeds.

There are too many preachers trying to make bread of life without the leaven of love.

A good deal of summer religion is so thin you can see right through it.

It takes more than polish to enable one to slip through the pearly gates. His death was the last segment in the perfect circle of His life.

The call to watch and pray means more than watching your neighbors.

The altitude of a prayer does not depend on its high-sounding phrases.

The world would get a good-sized lift if we were as scrupulous about the things that come out of our mouths as we are about those that go in.

Many a pull is like a rubber string, most effective when it hits back.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Several battalions of Kuban Cossacks have been disbanded.
Cities in New Mexico and El Paso, Tex., were shaken by earthquake.

An incipient mutiny occurred in the fortress of Saints Peter and Paul, in St. Petersburg.

Complaints of favoritism and incompetency are being made against distributors of San Francisco relief funds.

Three aldermen of New Rochelle, N. Y., surrendered and were held in bail to answer charges of attempted bribery.

Conditions in Russia are apparently growing worse; members of Parliament are campaigning among the peasants.

The National Convention of Bill Posters in session at Chicago barred from the billboards pictures of Stalin in whatever form.

Advices from Rio Janeiro said that the rebellion in Matto Grosso was practically over and that no further trouble was expected.

The coroner's jury at Salisbury brought in a verdict that the wreck of the Plymouth express, on July 1, was due to high speed.

B. F. Yoakum outlines the future of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway as the longest low grade line in the country.

The Navy Department recommends an international agreement requiring wireless telegraph systems to exchange messages at sea.

President Roosevelt offered the Maribhead as a neutral ground for peace negotiations between Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras.

Counsel for both sides in the Hartje divorce case were severely rebuked by the trial judge for injecting too much sensationalism into the trial.

The praise of holiness is not its pursuit.